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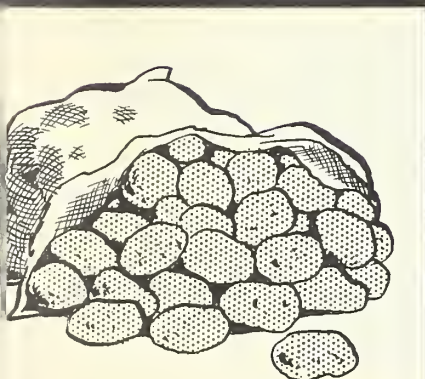
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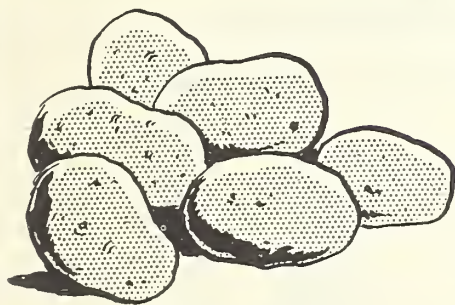
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

1963

Acreage Marketing Guides



Summer Potatoes



Fall Potatoes

AMG-30

February 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service • Washington, D. C.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for potatoes is designed to assist growers in balancing the supply with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of acreages needed to provide adequate supplies - enough to satisfy consumers' needs but not so much that prices and growers' incomes are depressed.

On the basis of the available information, specific recommendations are developed for each state and area. Recognition is given to trends in recent years and for long time periods. Also, any abnormalities of preceding seasons are considered. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season.

The acreage recommendation is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage of the preceding year, so that each individual grower can apply this percentage-change recommendation to his own operation. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

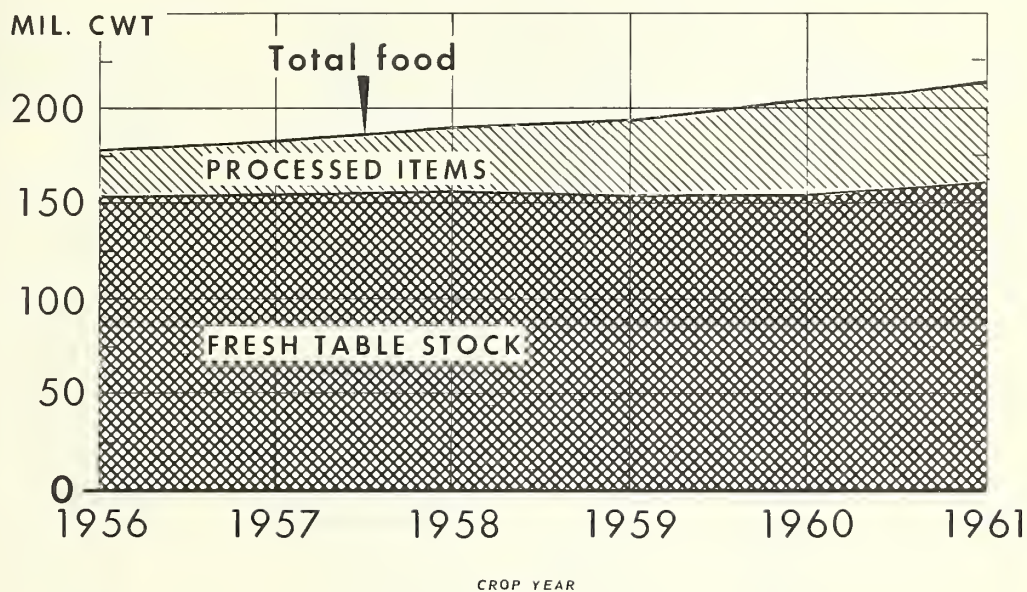
The grower is provided with the Department's recommendation and also with the latest information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
State and area guides	4-5
Summary of adjustments	6
Demand for potatoes	6
The National guide	6-9
Guide allocation	9-10
Seasonal summary and guide	11-19
1963 outlook	19-20
Highlights of the industry	21-22
Rank of major states	23
Marketing orders	24
Summary for major areas	24-28
Selected tables and charts	29-32

POTATOES USED FOR FOOD INCREASING

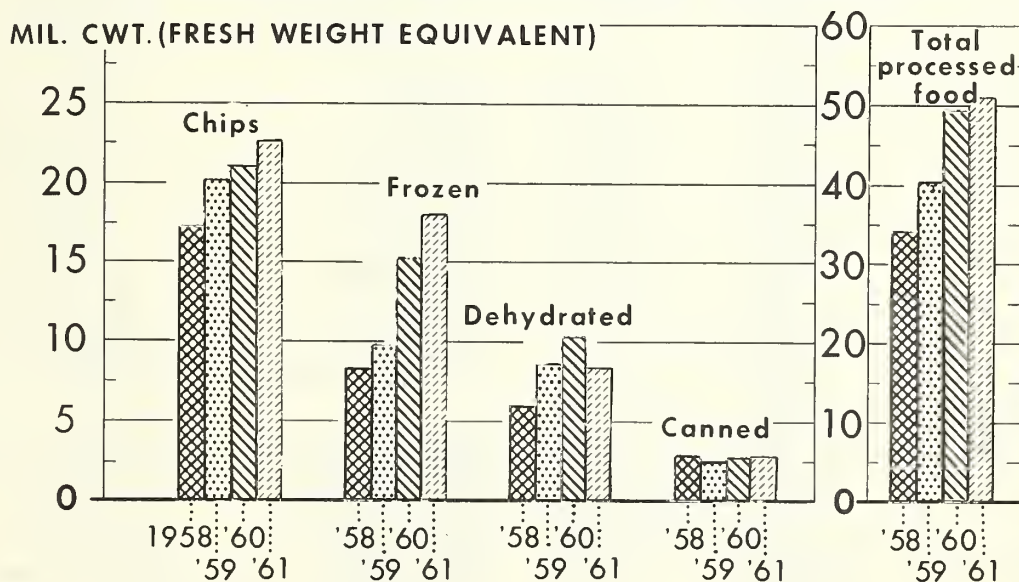
Processed Items 24.5% of 1961 Total



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 100-62 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FROZEN PRODUCTS LEAD 1961 ADVANCE IN QUANTITY OF POTATOES PROCESSED



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 198-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

1963 POTATO ACREAGE GUIDES
SUMMER AND FALL CROPS AND SUMMARY

Season and State	1963 acreage guide	1963 guide : as percentage : change from : 1962 planted	Season and State	1963 acreage guide	1963 guide : as percentage : change from : 1962 planted
	Acres	Percent		Acres	Percent
<u>Early Summer:</u>			<u>Fall:</u>		
Missouri	4,450	- 1	Maine	134,950	- 9
Kansas	2,500	- 7	New Hampshire	1,600	- 6
Delaware	9,300	- 2	Vermont	2,300	- 4
Maryland	2,900	0	Massachusetts	4,700	- 2
Virginia:			Rhode Island	4,000	- 5
Eastern Shore	21,200	- 1	Connecticut	6,050	- 5
Norfolk	700	0	New York, L.I.	30,850	- 1
Other	3,750	- 6	New York, Upstate	39,950	- 7
Total Virginia	25,650	- 2	Pennsylvania	34,050	- 5
North Carolina	4,700	0	8 Eastern-Fall	258,450	- 7
Georgia	750	- 6			
Kentucky	9,450	- 4	Ohio	9,900	- 2
Tennessee	7,000	0	Indiana	4,000	-11
Texas	10,800	0	Michigan	37,900	- 5
California	8,600	- 2	Wisconsin	30,850	- 2
Total E. Summer	86,100	- 2	Minnesota	99,050	- 9
			Iowa	3,300	- 6
<u>Late Summer:</u>			North Dakota	109,250	- 9
Massachusetts	2,000	0	South Dakota	5,900	0
Rhode Island	1,250	- 4	Nebraska	7,400	0
New York, L.I.	9,200	0	9 Central-Fall	307,550	- 7
New Jersey	16,850	- 1			
Pennsylvania	3,300	0	Montana	7,400	- 6
Ohio	4,300	- 2	Idaho	226,500	-12
Indiana	3,250	-19	Wyoming	3,600	0
Illinois	2,750	-11	Colorado	45,600	-12
Michigan	6,500	-11	Utah	8,100	-15
Wisconsin	18,800	- 4	Nevada	2,650	-20
Minnesota	6,100	-10	Washington	20,550	-14
Nebraska	2,800	0	Oregon	22,400	-14
Maryland	1,400	0	California	18,600	-17
Virginia	2,600	- 7	9 Western-Fall	355,400	-12
West Virginia	8,000	0			
North Carolina	2,800	- 7	Total Fall	921,400	- 9
Idaho	10,100	-14	Total Winter	21,900	0
Colorado	9,800	-11	Total Spring	138,850	+ 4
New Mexico	2,800	-18	Total Summer	236,650	- 4
Washington	16,000	0	Total Fall	921,400	- 9
Oregon	11,500	0	U. S.	1,318,800	- 7
California	8,450	- 3			
Total L. Summer	150,550	- 5			

1963 POTATO MARKETING GUIDE
SUMMER AND FALL CROPS AND SUMMARY

Season and State	:	Marketing guide 1963	:	Season and State	:	Marketing guide 1963
		<u>1,000 cwt.</u>				<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
<u>Early Summer:</u>			<u>Fall:</u>			
Missouri		400	Maine		33,872	
Kansas		210	New Hampshire		304	
Delaware		2,018	Vermont		407	
Maryland		403	Massachusetts		1,010	
Virginia:			Rhode Island		1,012	
Eastern Shore		3,434	Connecticut		1,404	
Norfolk		84	New York, L. I.		8,299	
Other		274	New York, Upstate		8,509	
Total Virginia		3,792	Pennsylvania		6,470	
North Carolina		536	8 Eastern-Fall		61,287	
Georgia		39				
Kentucky		662	Ohio		1,891	
Tennessee		574	Indiana		912	
Texas		1,847	Michigan		6,784	
California		2,735	Wisconsin		6,386	
Total E. Summer		13,216	Minnesota		11,391	
			Iowa		455	
<u>Late Summer:</u>			North Dakota		13,328	
Massachusetts		410	South Dakota		549	
Rhode Island		234	Nebraska		1,376	
New York, L. I.		2,420	9 Central-Fall		43,072	
New Jersey		4,212				
Pennsylvania		653	Montana		1,184	
Ohio		731	Idaho		43,488	
Indiana		611	Wyoming		547	
Illinois		248	Colorado		9,667	
Michigan		949	Utah		1,328	
Wisconsin		3,403	Nevada		570	
Minnesota		946	Washington		5,899	
Nebraska		400	Oregon		5,488	
Maryland		137	California		4,966	
Virginia		200	9 Western-Fall		73,137	
West Virginia		552				
North Carolina		342	Total Fall		177,496	
Idaho		2,454	Total Winter		4,239	
Colorado		2,078	Total Spring		26,495	
New Mexico		468	Total Summer		44,861	
Washington		4,800	Total Fall		177,496	
Oregon		2,794	U. S.		253,091	
California		2,603				
Total L. Summer		31,645				

1963 ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES
Potatoes - Summer and Fall Crops

I. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

The primary purpose of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a needed change in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting supply will be in line with market requirements. Each grower almost certainly knows the acreage of potatoes planted on his farm in 1962. Therefore, he should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the respective state guide. The recommended acreage adjustments necessarily assume normal weather, usual planting and harvesting schedules, and normal marketing patterns for potatoes. The recommendations also assume that average yields will be obtained. With these conditions, production from the guide acreages would provide all the potatoes the markets need.

Before planting time, growers and processors should take measures to evaluate carefully their potential outlets. Experience has demonstrated that potato producing areas which have available or have taken steps to provide local outlets for excess supplies, consisting of culls and other low-grade potatoes, assure themselves of a valuable price stabilizer. Growers and others associated with the marketing of potatoes should develop and use local outlets for low-grade potatoes to the maximum extent. The Department stands ready to provide guidance and suggestions for such endeavors.

II. DEMAND FOR POTATOES IN 1963

A further modest increase in total use of potatoes for food is expected in the 1963 crop marketing year. Growth in population is expected to help to boost total sales. Consumption of fresh potatoes is expected to total close to levels estimated for recent crop years, and additional gains are expected in total consumption of processed potato products.

In the months ahead, total economic activity is expected to show gains. Increases are indicated in total employment, governmental spending and personal incomes. Real income per capita is expected to continue at a high level. This should lead to a continued strong demand for foods. Although a given quantity of potatoes will bring better prices if consumers incomes are high, prices received by most growers for 1963 crop potatoes will be influenced largely by the tonnage produced, timeliness of harvests, and the size and quality of supplies offered for sale. Prices received by some growers, however, will be established in pre-season contracts with food processors.

III. THE NATIONAL GUIDE FOR POTATOES

In the development of the national, seasonal, and state guides for potatoes, the procedure is to establish a balance sheet showing production and

utilization by outlets in past crop years. Levels and trends in use are carried forward to determine probable needs in the crop year ahead. The sum of probable uses establishes the national marketing guide. The national guide is then allocated to the seasonal crops and to States and areas within the seasonal group on the basis of relationships in past crop years.

The principal uses of potatoes are: (1) food, fresh and processed; (2) seed, produced on-farm or purchased from other farmers; and (3) marketings of residual or surplus quantities to starch and livestock feed outlets, plus use on-farm for livestock feed, and shrinkage, waste and loss.

For the 1963 crop year, a national potato marketing guide of 253 million hundredweight is recommended. This guide quantity would provide supplies adequate for consumers' needs and, most likely, would result in orderly markets for growers. A crop of 253 million hundredweight would be 6 percent less than 1962 production of 268.3 million hundredweight, but one percent more than the 1962 marketing guide of 250 million hundredweight. Shown below are components of the national marketing guide with comparisons.

Utilization items	: : 1960	: : 1961	: Probable : : 1962	Guide : 1963
	Million cwt.			
Food, fresh and processed	203.6	212.1	206.0	211.0
Seed	22.5	21.3	19.8	20.0
Residual (starch, livestock feed, and shrinkage, waste and loss)	31.3	60.2	39.1	22.0
U. S. production	257.4	293.6	264.9	253.0

Food Use: There has been a sharp increase in the quantity of potatoes used for food. From 1956 through 1961, for example, total use for food increased by 18 percent, from 180.1 million hundredweight to 212.1 million. In 1961, use for food was a record and was 4 percent above the 1960 crop year total. Growth in population combined with the increasing manufacture and use of processed food potatoes, plus relatively constant consumption of tablestock potatoes, has resulted in a recovery and stability in per capita use. In each of the 1960, 1961, and 1962 crop years, per capita availability of potatoes for food is estimated to have exceeded 110 pounds.

Sales of tablestock potatoes, which ranged from 146.0 million hundredweight in 1956 to 149.2 million in 1960, increased 4 percent in the 1961 crop year, to a record 154.8 million. The increase in 1961 crop sales is attributed to a continuing high availability of 1961 storage supplies from the beginning to the end of the marketing season, and attractive retail prices. In addition, new crop supplies in 1962 were comparatively small. This permitted a higher percentage of market needs to originate from 1961 crop storage supplies.

Paradoxically, the total use of 1962 crop potatoes for food may be less than the 1961 total. This probable reversal will be due to the sharp cut in production and resulting sales for food from the combined winter, spring, and summer crops in 1962 compared with 1961. Although sales of 1962 fall potatoes for food may increase compared with a year earlier, the increase most likely will fall short of offsetting the decline in food sales in the first part of the 1962 marketing year.

In the 1961 crop marketing year, fresh potatoes accounted for 75.5 percent and processed food potatoes accounted for 24.5 percent of the total potatoes used for food. By comparison, processed foods provided 14 percent in 1956. Use of potatoes by food manufacturers increased 110 percent from 1956 through 1961, or from 24.7 million hundredweight to 52 million. Use for processed foods continues to increase but the rate of increase declined in 1961 and 1962. In the 1961 crop year, there were mixed trends in processing use. Compared with a year earlier, use for frozen potato products increased 21 percent, use for chips and shoestrings increased 7 percent, but use for dehydrated products decreased 16 percent. The total quantity of potatoes canned decreased slightly in 1961. Since 1956, however, use of potatoes for canning has held within a narrow range. In 1961, and to date in the 1962 marketing year, the over-all performance in the processing sector has been satisfactory.

Manufacturing capacity for processed products, particularly for frozen and dehydrated items, increased sharply from 1958 through 1962. An important factor in the increase in manufacturing capacity and in output of processed products has been the need to establish adequate inventories of processed items in market channels. Indications are that inventories of processed items attained adequate levels during the 1961 crop year and have been adequate since then. For example, total holdings of frozen French fried potatoes in cold storages set end-of-month records throughout 1962, peaking at 265 million pounds as of April 30, 1962. Due to continued growth in population and the usual adequate availability of fresh potatoes, and the increasing availability of processed products, it is expected that the quantity of potatoes used for food will continue to show a long-term upward trend.

Foreign Trade: The tonnage of potatoes exported is small when related to domestic production. Usually, foreign trade reduces domestic supplies by no more than one or two percent. All off-shore shipments, however, help to reduce pressure of supplies, which may lead to an improvement in market tone. In the quota year ended September 30, 1962, net exports (exports less imports) of potatoes amounted to 1.1 million hundredweight. As is usual, most of the trade took place with Canada with both seed and tablestock moving to and from the United States.

In the 1961-62 quota year, significant quantities were exported also to Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands, Mexico, Panama, The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, British Honduras, Venezuela and West Germany. In the current quota year, large export orders have been received from Argentina, Italy and Portugal. Frozen and dehydrated potatoes also are being sold in foreign markets.

Use for Seed: It is anticipated that 20 million hundredweight of 1963 crop potatoes will be required to seed the total potato acreage required in the 1964 crop year. This assumes an average seeding rate of 15 hundredweight per acre.

Historically, farmers have purchased two-thirds of their total seed needs from off-farm suppliers; the remaining one-third was obtained from on-farm stocks. The bulk of certified seed potatoes originates in fall crop areas. Certified seed production in 1962 totaled 37.3 million hundredweight, according to the Statistical Reporting Service. This compared with 41.1 million in 1961. Maine, Minnesota and Idaho, in that order, lead in certified seed tonnages in 1962. Maine produced more than one-half of the total certified. Most of this production consisted of round white varieties, mainly the Katahdin and Kennebec. In Minnesota and North Dakota, the bulk of the certified seed produced consisted of round red varieties, including Red Pontiac, Red Lasoda and Norland. About one-half of all the Russet Burbank seed certified was grown in Idaho. Crop Improvement Associations recognized and certified 64 varieties.

Residual Use: Out of every potato crop, large or small, a portion is marketed or diverted in starch and livestock feed outlets, or lost through shrinkage and through the grading process as the product is prepared for the food market. In years of excessive production, however, extremely large quantities have moved to these residual outlets. The record 1961 production resulted in a residual which accounted for a fifth of the total crop. In the 1959 and 1960 crop years, potato production was moderate, and residual use was comparatively low, amounting to 12 percent each year. Under optimum supply conditions, it is expected that residual quantities would be minimized. With a crop equal to the guide of 253 million hundredweight, residual outlets are expected to account for 22 million hundredweight or nine percent.

Price: Prices received by farmers for potatoes show an inverse relationship with total production. In both the 1959 and 1960 marketing years, supplies were moderate and residual quantities were comparatively low. In 1959, farmers' prices averaged \$2.27 per hundredweight and in 1960, \$2.00. In 1961, production was a record, and 14 percent above 1960. Following the 14 percent increase in production, farmers prices in 1961 averaged \$1.36 or 32 percent below 1960. This marketing season, 1962-63, supplies are 9 percent below a year earlier, and farmers' prices are expected to average 24 percent higher.

Due to the inverse relationship of production and price, total value of potato sales have shown marked fluctuations in successive crop years. For example, value of sales in the 1960 marketing year totaled \$457 million. Total value of sales in the 1961 marketing year was \$354 million or 23 percent less than in 1960, even though supplies were 14 percent more.

IV. GUIDE ALLOCATION

Seasonal and State Guides: The national marketing guide for the 1963 crop of

253 million hundredweight was allocated to the seasonal crops on the basis of the normal percentage relationship that the seasonal production is to the national production. Within the seasonal group, State and area marketing guides also are based on normal relationships. There has been an upward trend in the percentage of the U. S. potato production originating in the fall group of States; the percentage for the combined, winter spring and summer groups of States has declined.

This change in the percentage relationship among and between seasonal crops is due largely to levels and trends in demand for potatoes. Winter, spring and summer crops of potatoes are sold largely in tablestock markets where the long-term demand has been relatively constant. Demand for fall crop potatoes also arises largely from the tablestock market. But demand for fall potatoes for food processing has increased sharply. In addition, fall crop areas fill most of the demand for seed. In the 1963 marketing year, total demand for the combined winter, spring and summer crops of potatoes is expected to show little change compared with past years, but demand for fall potatoes is expected to be stronger.

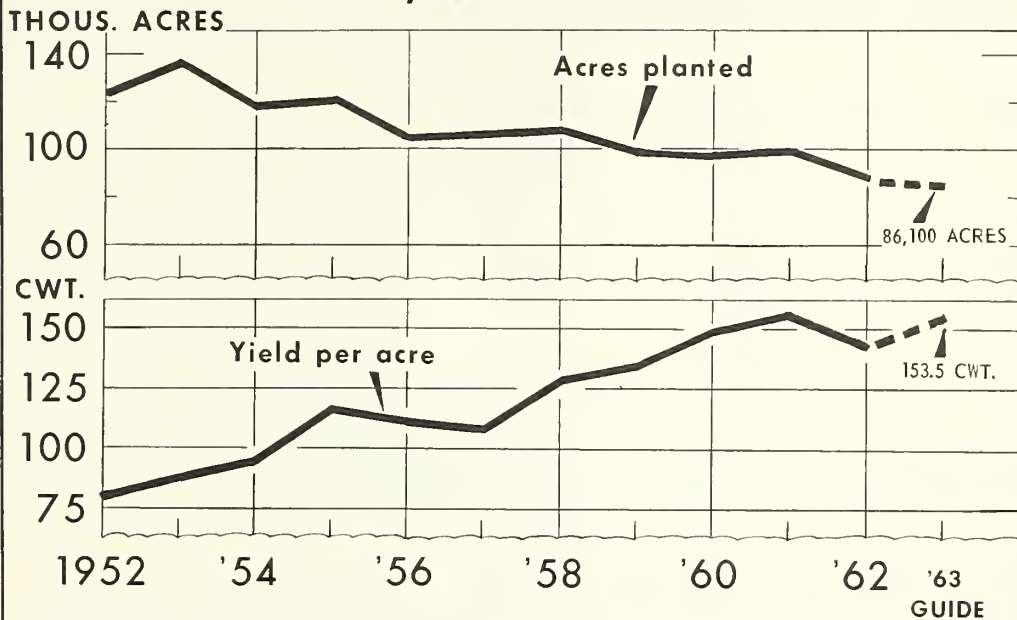
The national marketing guide was allocated initially to the summer and fall seasons, and to States within the seasonal group on the basis of the 1960-62 average production, less approximately 7 percent. The resulting marketing guide was divided by the projected yield per acre (the average of the three highest yields in the four years, 1959-62) to establish the recommended acreage guides. For States in the summer and fall groupings, the 1963 acreage guides range from 80 percent of the acreage planted in 1962 to an acreage equal to that planted in 1962.

In establishing the late summer and fall crop guides for Long Island, New York, Wisconsin and Washington, it was recognized that these areas harvest potatoes almost continuously during the late summer and fall months. In these three States, the percentage of the combined late summer-fall acreage harvested in the late summer varies with market conditions, i.e. the percentage increases when the market is strong and decreases when the market is relatively weak. The Crop Reporting Board's cut-off point for classifying acreage as "late summer" is for that acreage harvested up to September 30, and for "fall" is for that acreage harvested after September 30. The guide recommendations for Long Island, Wisconsin, and Washington do not preclude that the percentage of those areas' acreages harvested in the late summer of 1963 may increase compared with that in 1962.

The seasonal classification of potatoes is based on the time when the bulk of the crop is usually harvested. The seasonal schedule is:

Winter: January, February, March
Early Spring: April 1 - May 15
Late Spring: May 16 - June 30
Early Summer: July 1 - August 15
Late Summer: August 16 - September 30
Fall: October, November, December

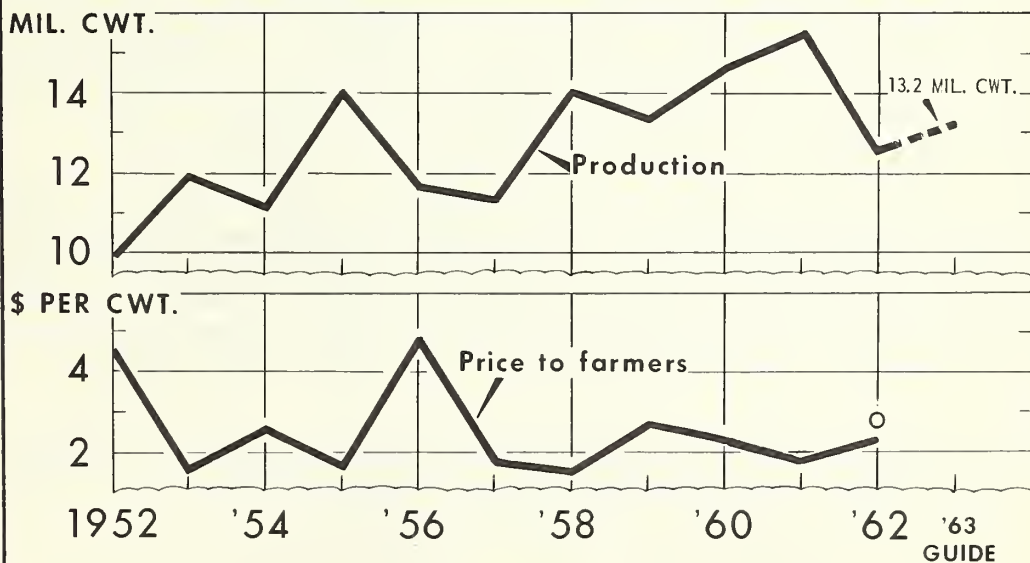
EARLY SUMMER POTATO ACREAGE, YIELD, AND 1963 GUIDE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 202-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

EARLY SUMMER POTATO PRODUCTION, 1963 GUIDE, AND PRICES



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Potato guides for States producing summer and fall crops are listed on pages 4 and 5. A summary of the seasonal guides for 1963 follows:

Crop Season	Planted acreage			Production		
	: Guide	: Guide vs.		: Guide	: Guide vs.	
	: 1962	: 1963	: 1962	: 1962	: 1963	: 1962
	1,000	1,000		Mil.	Mil.	
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Winter	21.8	21.9	100*	4.2	4.2	100
Early Spring	24.4	25.1	104*	3.4	3.8	112
Late Spring	109.4	113.8	103*	21.7	22.7	105
Early Summer	87.7	86.1	98	12.6	13.2	105
Late Summer	158.3	150.6	95	33.8	31.6	93
Fall	1,014.0	921.4	91	192.6	177.5	92
U. S.	1,415.6	1,318.8	93	268.3	253.0	94

* Basis comparison at time guide was published.

V. SEASONAL SUMMARY AND GUIDE RECOMMENDED

Summaries of Winter and Spring crop potato guides were included in booklets AMG-27 and AMG-28 (Agricultural Marketing Service) and were published in August, 1962 and November, 1962, respectively.

Early Summer Crop: Most of the early summer crop is harvested and marketed from July 1 through mid-August. Early summer production accounted for 5 percent of the U. S. 1961-62 average production. The bulk of this crop is grown in Accomack and Northampton Counties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, in Kent and New Castle Counties in Delaware, the High Plains area in Texas, and in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties in California. In eastern areas, production consists of round white varieties. The long white variety predominates in California, and round red varieties are grown in Texas. The bulk of early summer potatoes are sold for table use and for chipping.

In the last decade, total acreage of early summer potatoes showed a sharp downward trend. Yield per acre, however, about doubled, and total production was maintained at adequate levels. The decline in acreage occurred mostly in secondary producing States. The so-called "hard core" acreage in commercial States has not been reduced significantly. For example, the combined acreages planted in Delaware, Virginia, Texas and California in 1962 amounted to 55,000 acres, which compared with 58,500 acres in 1955. The decline in less productive acreages in secondary States resulted in an increasing percentage of the crop being produced on the more productive acreages in commercial States. As a result, average yield per acre increased sharply.

In 1962, early summer production amounted to 12.6 million hundredweight. This compared with 15.5 million hundredweight in 1961, and the 1956-60 average of 13.0 million. The 1962 tonnage ranked among the smaller crops, and on a per capita basis was record low. In 1962, 28 percent of the early summer production originated in Virginia, 21 percent originated in California, and Delaware and Texas each accounted for 15 percent.

In spite of the good balance in early summer production, potato prices were under pressure during the early summer marketing season. Contributing to this pressure and partly offsetting to the balance in early summer tonnage was the overlap of supplies from spring production areas including California, North Carolina and Alabama. In addition, marketings of Maine and Idaho storage potatoes continued in volume into late June. Large supplies of frozen and dehydrated potatoes were available to markets and these supplies affected demand for fresh summer potatoes.

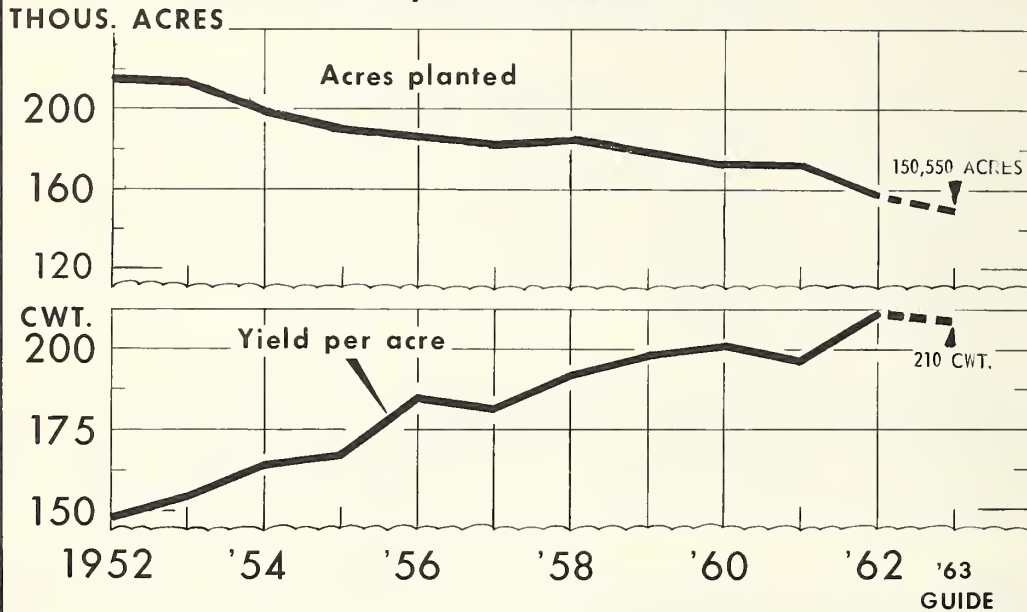
Average price received for the 1962 crop of early summer potatoes, however, improved compared with the level of a year earlier. In 1962, the average price received by farmers was indicated to be \$2.25 per hundredweight. This compared with \$1.72 in 1961, and \$2.26 in 1960. The farm value of early summer production in 1962 approximated \$28 million, slightly above the 1961 total.

In 1963, demand for early summer crop potatoes is expected to be as strong as in 1962. Prices received by farmers will be affected by the total volume of early summer production, the supplies of frozen and dehydrated potatoes carried forward, the extent of overlap in harvest in late spring areas, and crop prospects in late summer areas. Demand for supplies of potatoes suitable for chipping is expected to be strong. In recent years, marketing difficulties have been encountered in early summer crop areas due to erratic timing in harvests, irregular volume in marketings, and variable quality. These difficulties generally have been beyond control of growers. In 1963, growers may wish to weigh the merits of providing more specialized packs of potatoes for tablestock outlets. Such packs, for example, would include potatoes of uniform size and quality, and allowance for defects would be minimal.

For the 1963 early summer crop, recommendations are for an acreage 7 percent less than in 1962 in Kansas, 6 percent less in Georgia and the "Other Area" of Virginia, 4 percent less in Kentucky, 2 percent less in Delaware and California, and one percent less in Missouri and on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. An acreage in 1963 equal to that in 1962 is recommended for Maryland, the Norfolk area in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. If the recommended acreages are planted, and if the expected yields per acre are obtained, production in 1963 would total 13.2 million hundredweight compared with 12.6 million in 1962.

Late Summer Crop: There have been similar trends in acreage, yield per acre, and production of early summer and late summer potatoes. Early summer and late summer acreages have trended downward, and in both seasonal groups, average yield per acre has increased sharply. Due to the offsetting trends in total acreage and average yield per acre, seasonal productions have held within

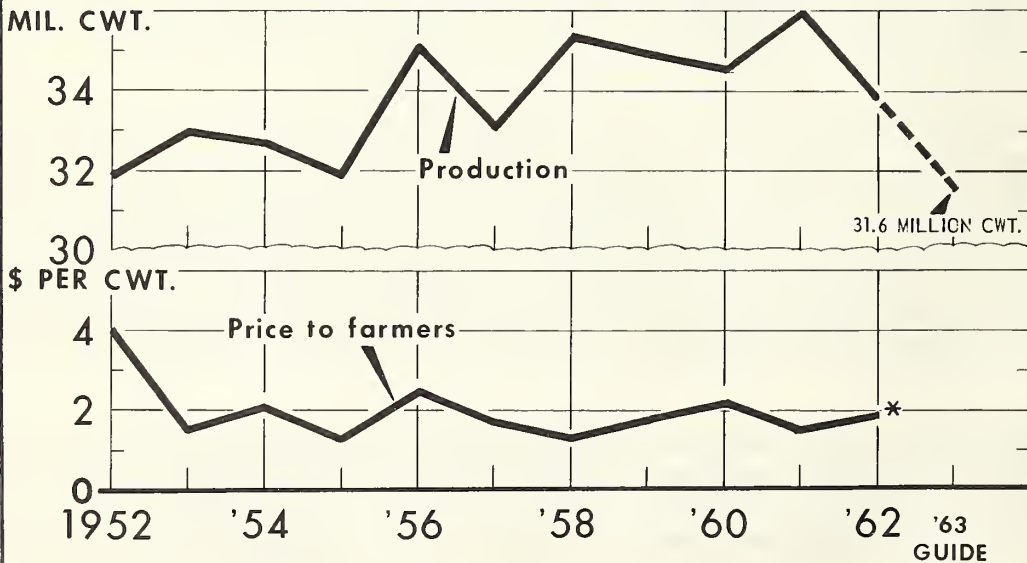
LATE SUMMER POTATO ACREAGE, YIELD, AND 1963 GUIDE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 194-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

LATE SUMMER POTATO PRODUCTION, 1963 GUIDE, AND PRICES



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narrow ranges. On a per capita basis, sales of early summer and late summer potatoes have been declining.

Approximately one-eighth of the U. S. annual potato production is harvested in the late summer, between mid-July and September 30. The crop originates largely in the northern tier of States. In the East, production is concentrated in New Jersey and on Long Island. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan are the leading producers in the Midwest. Comparatively large supplies originate in western Idaho, eastern Oregon, Washington, California and northern Colorado. In the West, fields for earliest harvest are seeded to round red and long white varieties. Fields for later harvest are seeded to the Early Gem and to the Russet varieties. In the central and eastern states, round white varieties predominate.

Most of the late summer supply is sold fresh for table use. Potato chippers draw on supplies available in tablestock markets, and also buy direct from growers. In the West, local processors have been utilizing some quantities of late summer potatoes for frozen and dehydrated products. A small percentage of the total production is used for food and seed on farms where grown.

In 1962, late summer harvestings amounted to 156,600 acres, 8 percent less than a year earlier. Average yield per acre increased to a record 216 hundredweight, the highest average for all of the seasonal crops. California reported a record yield of 335 hundredweight per acre. Total production amounted to 33.8 million hundredweight. This compared with 36.1 million hundredweight in 1961, and the 1956-60 average of 34.6 million. Slightly more than 14 percent of the production originated in Washington, 13 percent on Long Island and 11 percent in Wisconsin. Idaho, Oregon and California each produced approximately 9 percent of the seasonal tonnage.

In the summer of 1962, market tone for potatoes was stronger than that of a year earlier. However, shipping point prices showed a downward trend during the marketing season. In Washington and on Long Island, growers tended to slow harvest because of market conditions. As a result, both areas reported a record-low acreage for late summer harvest and a higher than usual percentage of the acreage remained for harvesting in the fall season. Following cool weather which slowed plant development, the Wisconsin crop was late, and less acreage than usual was dug by September 1. Progress in harvest in all other areas was normal or slightly ahead of normal. Tuber quality was good to excellent. Average price received for late summer marketings in 1962 was indicated to be \$1.80 per hundredweight. This compared with \$1.45 in 1961 and \$2.16 in 1960. The farm value of the seasonal supply was indicated to be \$61 million which compares with \$53 million in 1961.

Demand for potatoes in the late summer of 1963 is expected to be as strong as that in 1962. Total sales and use of potatoes for food is not expected to be significantly more or less than in 1962. Marketing opportunities for late summer growers may be checked by overlap of early summer supplies, available inventories of frozen and dehydrated potatoes, and harvesting and marketing of early fields of fall crop potatoes. In addition, local and home-grown

supplies will check need for supplies originating in major producing areas. It is anticipated, however, that demand for supplies of potatoes for chipping may be stronger than that in 1962. As is usual, supplies of most other vegetables and fruits will peak in the late summer and will compete with potatoes in food markets.

For the 1963 late summer crop, recommendations are for an acreage 19 percent less than in 1962 in Indiana, 18 percent less in New Mexico, 14 percent less in Idaho, 11 percent less in Illinois, Michigan and Colorado, 10 percent less in Minnesota, 7 percent less in Virginia and North Carolina, 4 percent less in Rhode Island and Wisconsin, 3 percent less in California, 2 percent less in Ohio, and one percent less in New Jersey. An acreage in 1963 equal to that planted in 1962 is recommended for Massachusetts, New York - Long Island, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Maryland, West Virginia, Washington and Oregon. If the recommended acreages are planted, and if expected yields per acre are obtained, production in 1963 would total 31.6 million hundredweight compared with 33.8 in 1962.

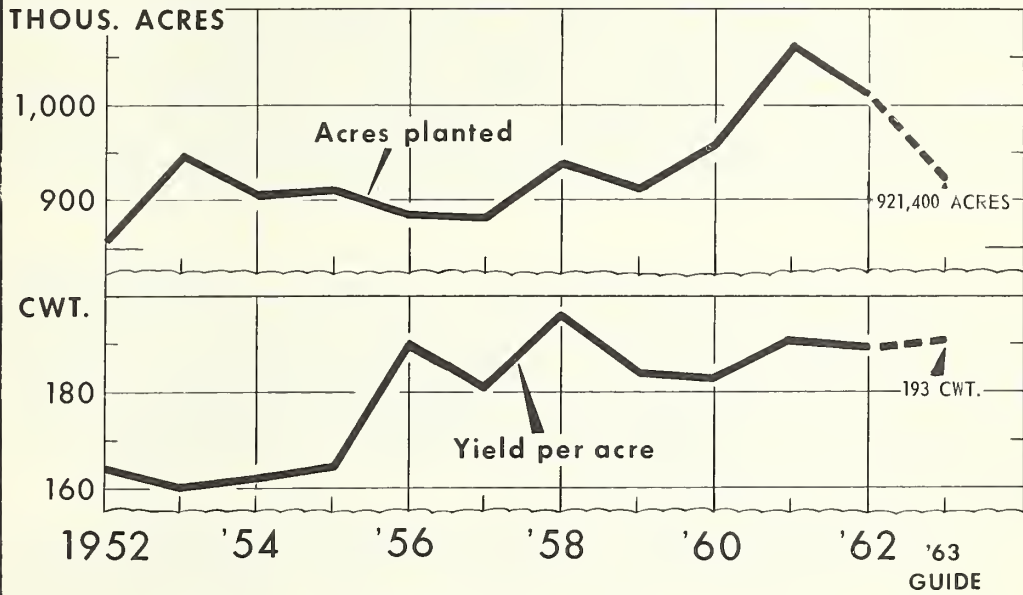
Recommendations for reductions in acreages in many of the States producing early and late summer potatoes are due to increases in States' acreages in 1962 compared with 1961 or to upward trends in yield per acre. With total needs for potatoes during the summer holding at a relatively stable level, and with summer crops' average yield per acre increasing, it is requiring fewer acres to supply summer needs.

Fall Crop: In the past decade, acreage, average yield per acre, and total production of fall crop potatoes have shown upward trends. The percentage of the U.S. potato crop originating with the fall harvest is increasing. In 1962, almost 72 percent of the U.S. total production originated in the fall season. This compared with the 1951-60 average of 67 percent.

The crop is raised throughout the northern tier of states and in California. The bulk of the crop is dug in September, October and November, placed in storages, and marketed during the following winter and spring. Idaho, Maine, New York, Minnesota, and North Dakota lead in fall production. Round white varietal production predominates in the eastern states. Round whites and round reds are about of equal importance in the Midwest. The Russet Burbank variety accounts for most of the production in the West except in Colorado where both round red varieties and Russets are produced. Acreage of Russet type potatoes has increased in Wisconsin, and small acreages of Russets are grown on Long Island and in Maine.

In 1962, fall plantings totaled 1,014,000 acres, 5 percent below the high level of a year earlier. Most States reduced acreages in 1962. Average yield per acre of 195 hundredweight was only 5 hundredweight less than the 1958 record. Total production in 1962 was 192.6 million hundredweight, which was 6 percent less than the record output in 1961 of 204.6 million. Most of the decrease in production was accounted for by Idaho, where production was 10 million hundredweight less than a year earlier. In 1962, total production in the 8 eastern States accounted for 35 percent of the total fall tonnage, the

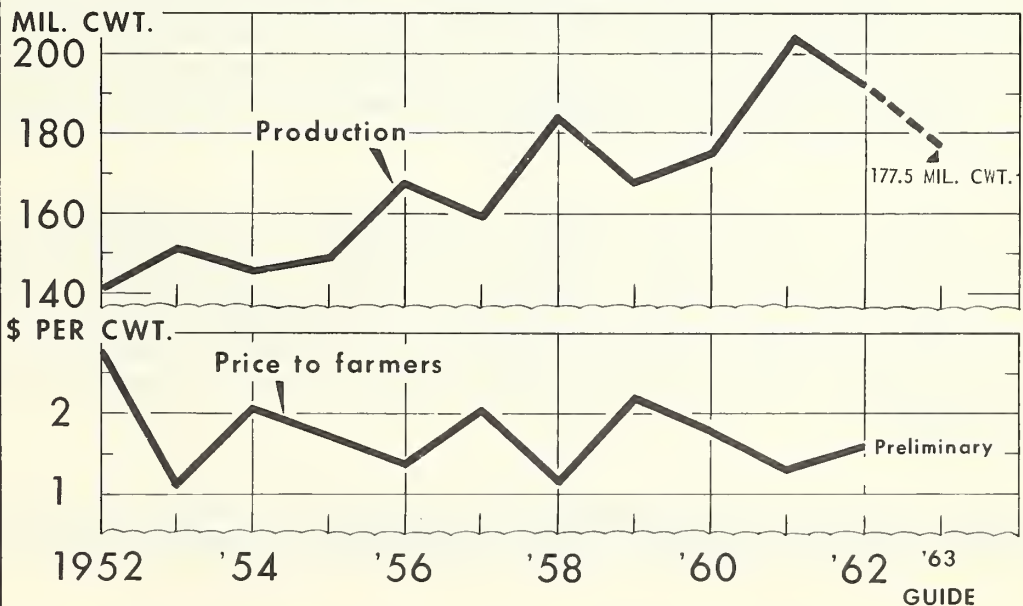
FALL POTATO ACREAGE, YIELD, AND 1963 GUIDE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 203-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FALL POTATO PRODUCTION, 1963 GUIDE, AND PRICES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 201-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

9 central States accounted for 24 percent, and the 9 western States accounted for 41 percent.

Although fall production in 1962 was 6 percent less than a year earlier, total supplies were in excess of market needs and approximately 20 million hundredweight above the marketing guide suggested for the 1962 fall crop. Market tone for potatoes in the fall and early winter of 1962-63, however, was much improved compared with a year earlier, when fall production exceeded the guide by 37.4 million hundredweight. Average price received by farmers for potatoes in the three months ended January, 1963 was \$1.51 per hundredweight which compared with \$1.18 for the like months a year earlier.

Disappearance of 1962 fall potatoes from time of harvest to February 1, was indicated to be 99.6 million hundredweight. This was 7.8 million hundredweight less than the 1961 disappearance, but 8.3 million hundredweight more than the 1960 disappearance. Unloads of 1962 fall potatoes in 41 cities into mid-winter totaled close to the level of a year earlier. Market reports indicate a gain in sales of potatoes for chipping. Utilization of Idaho potatoes by intrastate food processors was indicated to be averaging at a rate 7 percent above 1961-62 levels.

During the past two seasons, sales of fall potatoes for all purposes have been equivalent to 87 percent of the production. The remainder of the crop has been utilized on farms for livestock feed, seed, or loss through shrinkage, and a comparatively small volume has been used for food in potato farm households.

Prices received for fall crop potatoes respond to a number of factors. These include the general level of production and resulting supply, the geographic distribution of supplies, the levels in varietal supplies (round whites, round reds and Russet Burbank) make-up of supplies as to size and quality, magnitude of seasonal overlap, availability and prospects of new crop supplies, and the level of supply in eastern Canada. Commingling with the foregoing factors are rate of fresh shipments into metropolitan markets, rate of shipments to or use by processors, level in inventories of frozen and dehydrated products, opinion of buyers, weather, and rate of diversion to starch and livestock feed outlets.

In 1963-64, demand for fall crop potatoes is expected to be as strong as in the current year. Sales of potatoes in tablestock outlets are expected to total close to the 1962-63 level. Some increase in sales of potatoes for chipping is likely. Needs for potatoes for manufacture of frozen and dehydrated products will depend partly on market response in the 1962-63 season, and the carryover of supplies. Market need for fall crop potatoes is expected to trend moderately upward.

For the 1963 fall crop, guide recommendations are for an acreage 20 percent less than in 1962 in Nevada, 17 percent less in California, 15 percent less in Utah,

14 percent less in Washington and Oregon, 12 percent less in Colorado and Idaho, 11 percent less in Indiana, 9 percent less in Maine, Minnesota, and North Dakota, 7 percent less in New York, Upstate, 6 percent less in New Hampshire, Iowa and Montana, 5 percent less in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, 4 percent less in Vermont, 2 percent less in Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and one percent less in New York, Long Island. No change in acreage is recommended for South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming. Reductions in acreages recommended for most States are due to either increases in plantings in 1962 compared with 1961 or to an upward trend in yield per acre. If the recommended acreages are planted, and if expected yields per acre are obtained, fall crop production in 1963 would total 177.5 million hundredweight compared with 192.6 million in 1962.

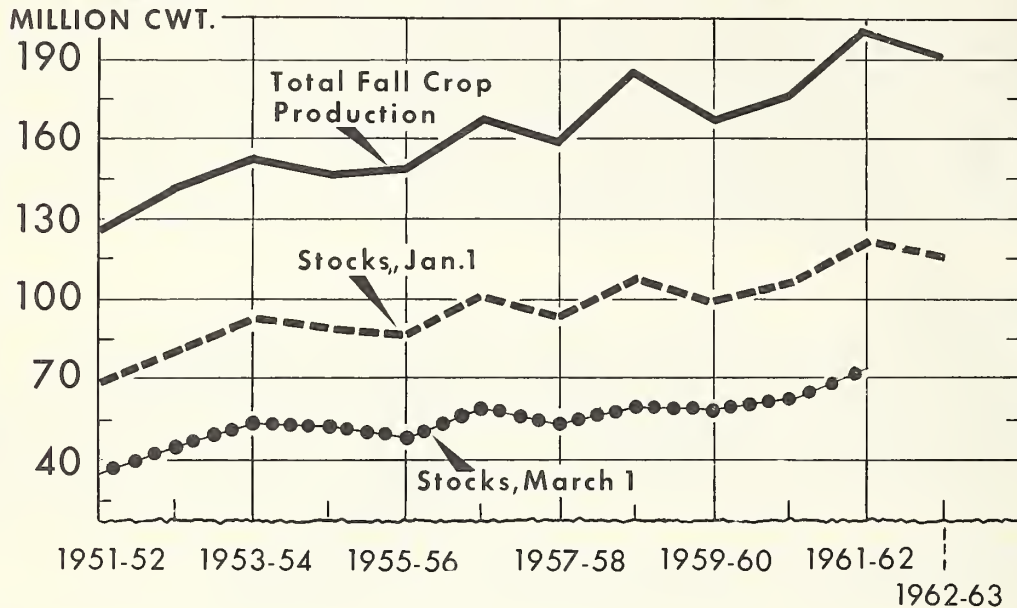
VI. 1963 OUTLOOK

Although current stocks of storage potatoes are large, disappearance of supplies will accelerate and will peak in the late winter and early spring when seed purchases will complement sales in food outlets. Into mid-spring, week-by-week improvement is expected in the balance of supplies with market needs. As indicated in the chart on the next page, the bulk of the storage crop is disposed of by March 1. A significant portion of the residual supply is required for seed. Growers are expected to continue to divert culls and low-grade potatoes to starch and livestock feed outlets.

Supplies of new winter potatoes in California and Florida are below average levels. Most of the 1963 winter crop supply will be marketed by April 1. Acreage intentions in 1963 in States producing spring crop potatoes are in line with the guides suggested by the Department. If growers follow through with the acreages intended, and if timing of harvests is normal, spring supplies would show good balance, and marketing difficulties would be minimal. Market tone for potatoes into the spring of 1963 is expected to continue stronger than a year earlier. Shown below are total stocks of fall potatoes held by growers and local dealers as of February 1, and March 1, 1959-63:

Year	Total stocks	
	February 1	March 1
	Million cwt.	
1959	83.5	61.5
1960	78.1	58.6
1961	83.7	63.1
1962	97.2	73.8
1963	93.0	(Published March 13)

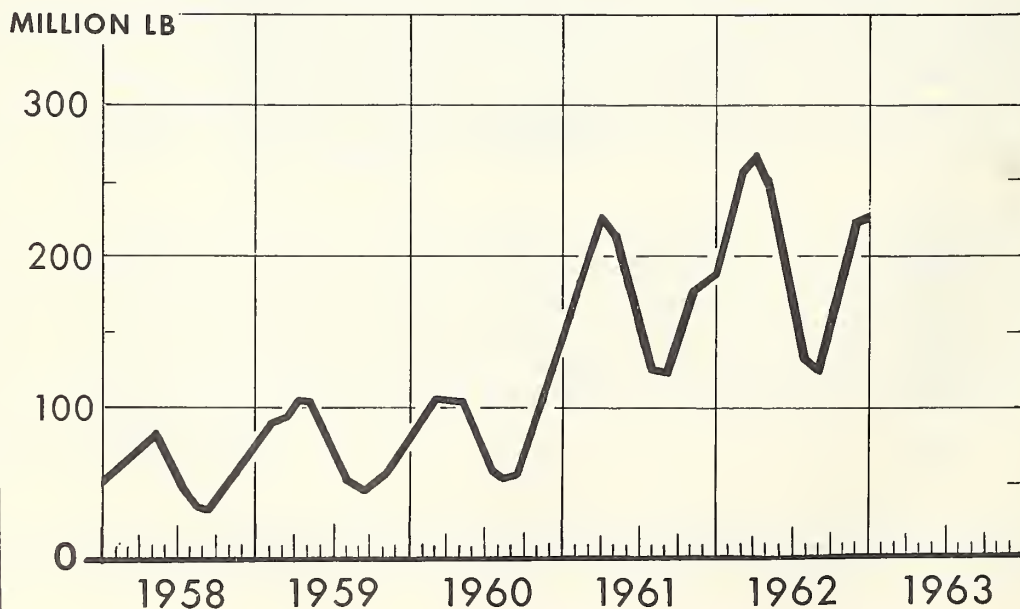
FALL POTATO SUPPLY DOWN 40% BY JANUARY 1, 35% LEFT ON MARCH 1



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 210-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FROZEN FRENCH FRIED POTATOES *End of Month Stocks in Cold Storage*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 212-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

VII. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE POTATO INDUSTRY

In the past decade, total potato acreage held generally within the range of 1.4 to 1.5 million acres. From 1951 through 1962, year-to-year changes in total potato acreages have averaged 5.3 percent. In 1962, plantings totaled 1,415,600 acres, 7 percent less than in 1961. Less than one-half of one percent of the Nation's cropland is used for potatoes.

Since the mid-1940's potato yield per acre has shown a pronounced upward trend. The U.S. average yield per acre held below 100 hundredweight through 1945. Yield jumped to 116 hundredweight in 1946 and to 179 hundredweight by 1956, exceeded 180 in the late 1950's, and a new record of almost 196 hundredweight was established in 1961. Yield per acre has increased due to the concurrent decline in marginal acreage, and shift to and increase in acreage in high-yield areas. In some areas irrigation also has contributed to higher yields, as has the increased use of fertilizer and insecticides, the employment of more specialized machinery and equipment and the selection of better seed stock.

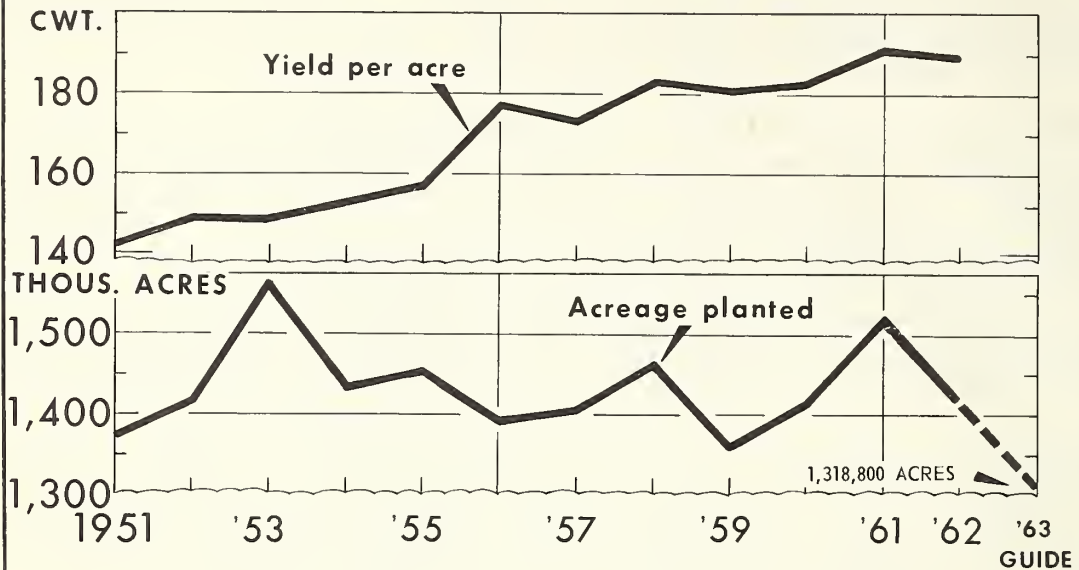
From 1951 through 1961, total potato production ranged from 195.8 million hundredweight (in 1951) to 293.6 million hundredweight (in 1961). The production of 268.3 million in 1962 was 9 percent less than the record total in 1961. In the five years ended 1961, potato production averaged 261.2 million hundredweight; average disappearance in food outlets was 197.2 million hundredweight, equivalent to 76 percent of the average production. The remaining 64.0 million hundredweight was used for seed, livestock feed, processed into starch or otherwise accounted for by shrinkage and loss.

Potato surpluses were frequent in the past decade. Surpluses resulted because total potato acreage was held at a relatively high level while average yield per acre was trending upward sharply. On the basis of current levels of acreage and yield per acre, a one percent change in average yield per acre results in a change in the same direction of up to 3 million hundredweight in production.

Total agricultural output rose about 25 percent in the 1950-61 period. The spectacular rise in output was obtained with relatively little change in the total quantity of inputs used in farming. But sharp changes occurred in the kinds and relative amount of inputs. Purchased inputs, including fertilizer, machinery and related equipment, increased by more than 16 percent since 1950 while use of non-purchased inputs of farmland, service buildings and farm labor decreased. Thus, use of more technology resulted in less need for land and labor. In the decade ahead, economic incentives for farmers to adopt improved practices will continue, and aggregate farm output potential is expected to increase.

Potato output potential most likely will increase. More potato farmers will adopt improved practices. New technology will be added on those farms now highly specialized. Increases in purchased inputs are likely, and at the very least will act as a check on the total acreage needed for potatoes.

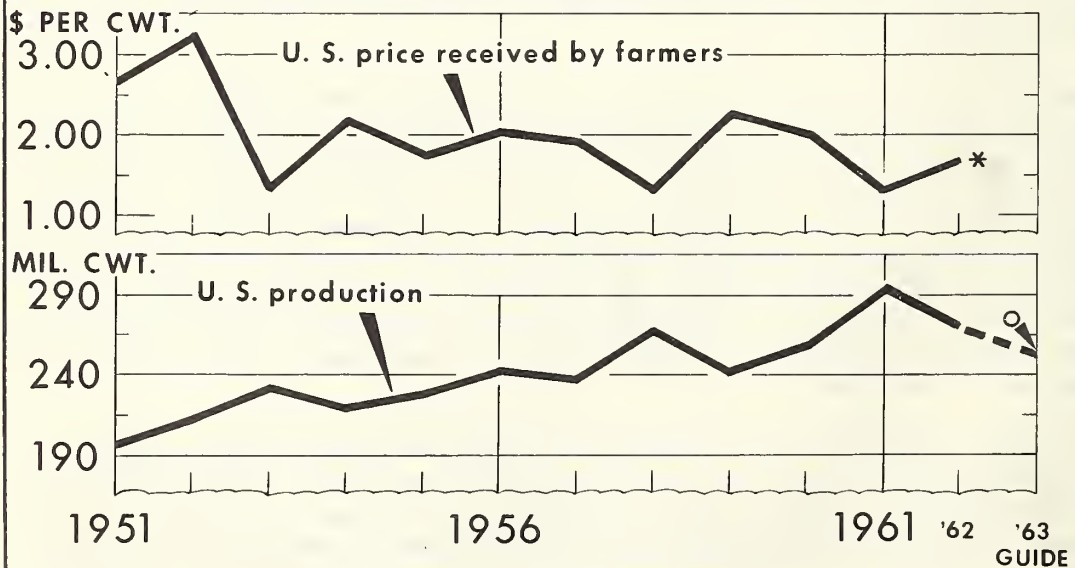
U. S. POTATO ACREAGE AND YIELD TRENDS REVERSE IN 1962



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 193-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

POTATO PRICE IMPROVES IN 1962; PRODUCTION 9% BELOW 1961



* PRELIMINARY.

O 253 MILLION CWT..

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 196-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Potatoes: Rank of Major States in Acreage and Production in 1962

State and rank	: Percentage : of U. S. : acreage harvested	:	State and rank	: Percentage : of U. S. : production
1. Idaho	19.2		1. Idaho	17.8
2. Maine	10.6		2. Maine	14.5
3. North Dakota	8.2		3. California	10.5
4. Minnesota	7.3		4. New York	7.7
5. California	7.0		5. North Dakota	5.5
6. New York	6.0		6. Colorado	4.9
7. Colorado	4.4		7. Minnesota	4.6
8. Wisconsin	3.6		8. Washington	4.3
9. Michigan	3.4		9. Wisconsin	4.0
10. Washington	2.9		10. Oregon	3.4
11. Pennsylvania	2.8		11. Michigan	3.2
12. Oregon	2.7		12. Pennsylvania	2.7
13. Florida	2.2		13. Florida	1.7
14. Virginia	2.1		14. New Jersey	1.6
15. North Carolina	1.6		15. Virginia	1.4
16. Alabama	1.4		16. North Carolina	1.0
17. Texas	1.3		17. Ohio	1.0
18. New Jersey	1.2		18. Texas	.9
19. Ohio	1.0		19. Alabama	.9
20. Nebraska	.7		20. Arizona	.8
Sub-total	89.6		Sub-total	92.4
Other States	10.4		Other States	7.6
Total	100.0		Total	100.0

VIII. MARKETING ORDERS

For a number of years, marketing orders have been in effect in several major potato areas. Through the means of marketing orders, an area may regulate the grade, size, quality and maturity of potatoes moving to fresh market outlets. This season regulations are in effect in five areas (see table below) which, combined, produced 38 percent of the late summer crop, and 58 percent of the fall crop. In the early part of the 1962 season, an order was in effect for the crop produced in the Red River Valley area of Minnesota and North Dakota. However, regulations were discontinued early in December, 1962. Local industry committees administer each marketing order program.

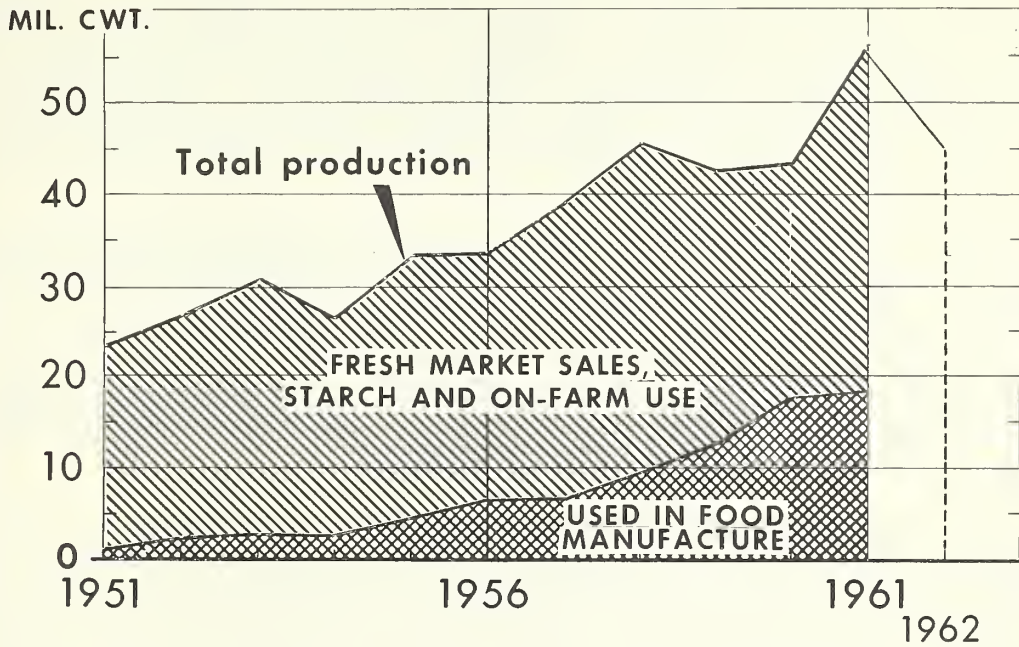
Potatoes: Production in 1962 in Areas With Federal Marketing Orders and Percentages of U.S. Production Covered by Orders

Area	: Production covered by marketing orders		
	: Total	: Late summer	: Fall
	: production	: production	: production
- - - - - 1,000 cwt. - - - - -			
Maine	38,955	0	38,955
Colorado	13,116	2,258	10,858
Idaho-Oregon	50,873	5,915	44,958
Oregon-Northern California	9,786	0	9,786
Washington	11,640	4,800	6,840
Five areas	<u>124,370</u>	<u>12,973</u>	<u>111,397</u>
- - - - -			
<u>United States:</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>Percent covered by marketing orders</u>	
Fall crop production	192,572	57.8	
Late summer production	33,805	38.4	
Late summer-fall combined	226,377	54.9	
U.S. 1962 crop	268,280	46.4	

IX. SUMMARY FOR MAJOR POTATO AREAS

Maine, the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and Idaho dominate in potato production in the eastern, central, and western regions of the country, respectively. In 1962, approximately 57 percent of the 8 Eastern States' fall production originated in Maine, 51 percent of the 9 Central States' fall production originated in the Red River Valley, and 57 percent of the 9 Western States' fall production originated in Idaho. More than 90 percent of Maine's production consists of round white varieties, with the remainder mostly Russet type potatoes. In Idaho, more than 90 percent of the production

IDAHO POTATO OUTPUT OFF

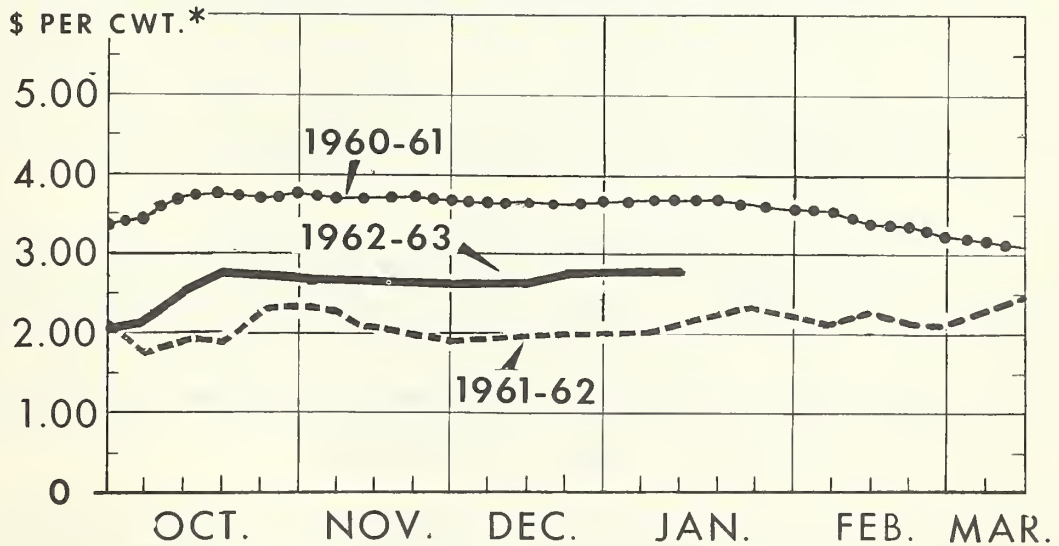


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 195-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

IDAHO POTATOES

Weekly Average Shipping Point Price



*RUSSET BURBANK VARIETY, U. S. NO. 1, 20-30% 10-OUNCE OR LARGER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 215-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

consists of Russet Burbanks, with the remainder early varieties of red and white potatoes. The Red River Valley production consists of 70 percent round red varieties, with the remainder mostly round white varieties. The regional and varietal prices for potatoes during the fall, winter, and early spring, are dependent largely upon levels of supplies and progress in marketing in these three major areas. For the 1963 crop, acreage guide recommendations for fall potatoes in Maine, Minnesota and North Dakota are for acreages 9 percent less, and in Idaho, 12 percent less than the respective plantings in 1962.

Idaho: A small reduction in total acreage combined with a relatively low average yield per acre resulted in a 1962 production in Idaho of 47.9 million hundredweight, 17 percent less than the tonnage estimated for 1961, but 11 percent more than in 1960. The 1962 crop in Idaho got off to a slow start, and below normal temperatures in July retarded growth. Partly due to a general frost early in September, a higher than usual percentage of small size potatoes was harvested in Idaho. However, tubers were unusually smooth and quality was good.

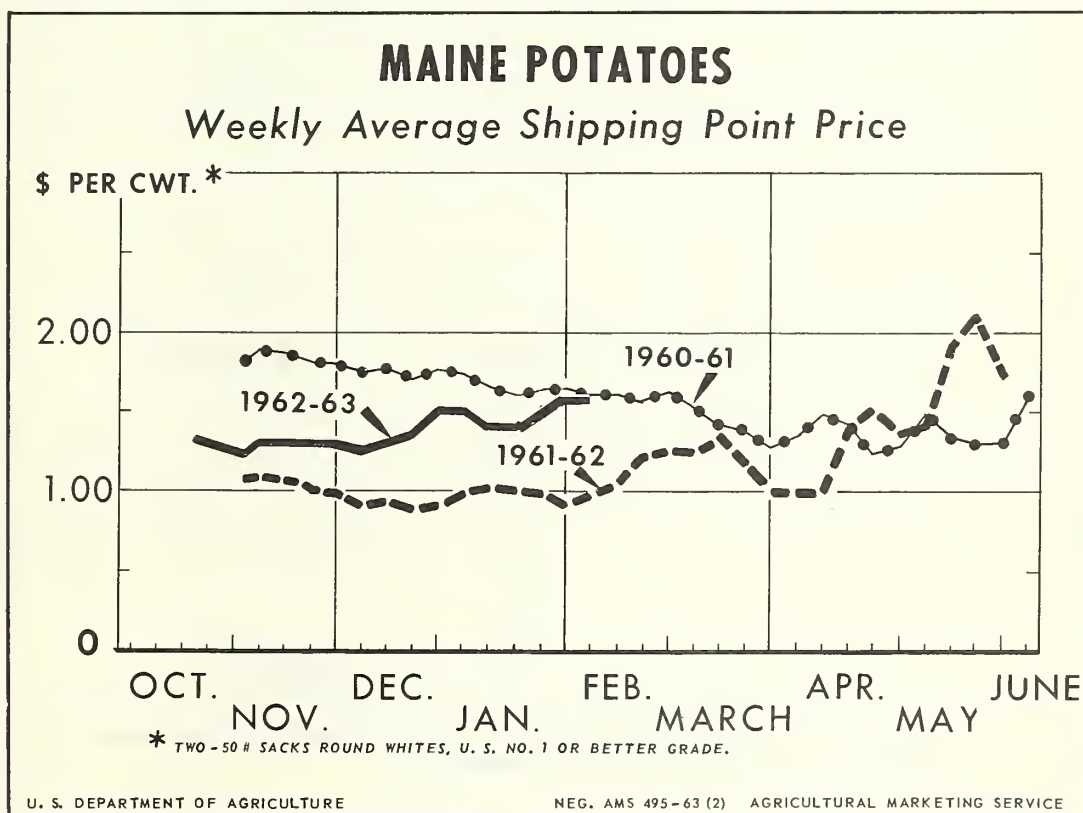
Food processors in Idaho contracted for a portion of the acreage and resulting production. Cumulative utilization by food processors in the early part of the 1962 season was averaging moderately higher than in the like period a year earlier. Total utilization of 1962 crop Idaho potatoes by intrastate food processors is expected to exceed the 1961 crop total of 18.2 million hundredweight. Sales of 1962 crop Idaho potatoes in fresh market outlets into mid-winter, 1962-63 totaled moderately less than in the like period of 1961-62. Almost 40,000 carlot equivalents of 1961 crop Idaho potatoes moved to fresh market outlets.

Partly due to a smaller total supply, market tone for Idaho potatoes in the current shipping season is much improved compared with last season. As a result, average price received by Idaho farmers for 1962 crop potatoes is approximating \$1.50 per hundredweight, which compares with \$1.05 received for 1961 crop. It has been estimated that in 1960, 19 percent of the total agricultural income in Idaho was derived from potatoes. For 1963 crop Idaho potatoes, a total production of 45.9 million hundredweight probably would be adequate for supplying usual market outlets.

Maine: At the start of the 1962 season, growth of potatoes in Maine was retarded by cool temperatures. Rainfall was adequate except in the central area during the early summer. Weather after mid-July was favorable and plant growth was rapid. The crop reached maturity later than usual. Total acreage was slightly less than in 1961 but yield per acre was relatively high. Production in 1962 amounted to 39.0 million hundredweight, 6 percent more than average and was the largest crop since 1956. Maine continued as the second State in rank in acreage and production, topped only by Idaho.

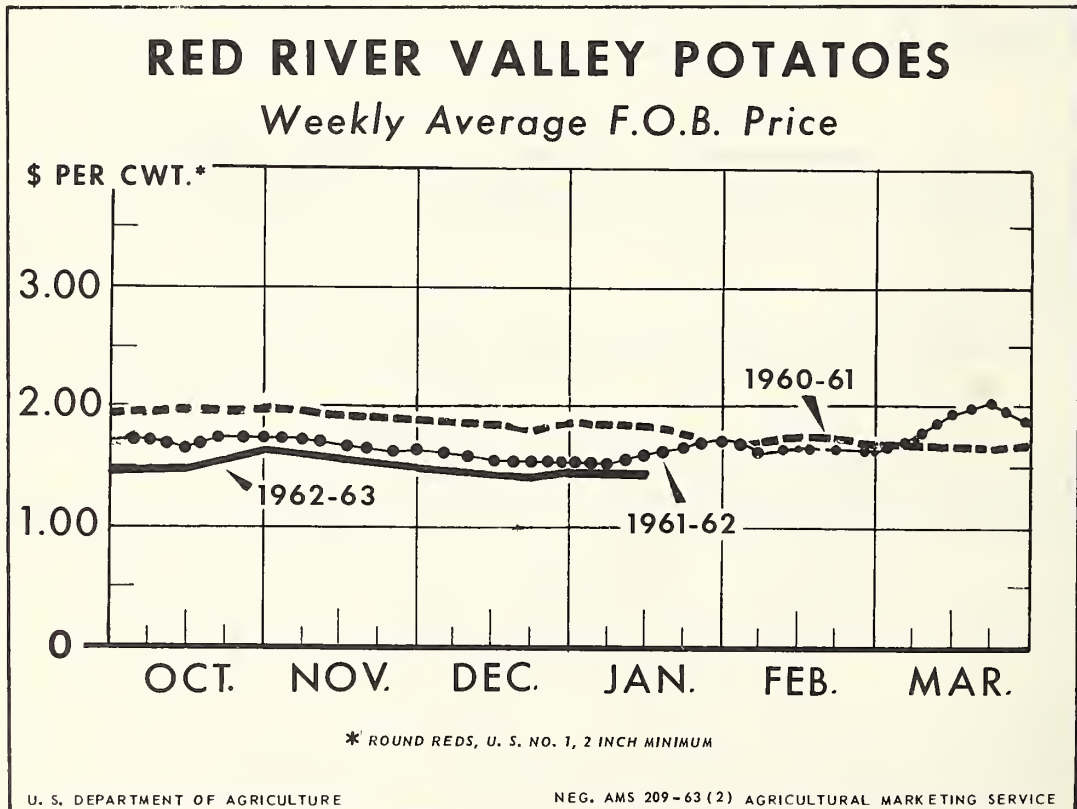
Utilization of Maine 1962 crop potatoes in food and seed outlets into mid-winter, 1962-63 was substantially higher than in the like period a year earlier. Export orders helped to increase utilization. By the end of

January, 1963, intrastate food processors had utilized 5 percent of the total production. The increase in total utilization, however, was not large enough to offset the increase in total production, and as of mid-winter, storage stocks totaled moderately above the tonnage indicated a year earlier. Market tone for 1962 crop Maine potatoes, however, has been stronger compared with that for 1961 crop. Prices received by farmers through January, 1963, averaged \$1.15 per hundredweight, which compared with 85 cents in the like period of 1961-62. It has been estimated that in 1960, one-third of the total agricultural income in Maine was derived from potatoes. For 1963 crop potatoes in Maine, a total production of 33.9 million hundredweight probably would result in a good balance with market needs.



Minnesota and North Dakota: Acreage harvested in Minnesota and North Dakota combined in 1962 was 15 percent less than in 1961. Excessive moisture and some flooding during June and July damaged the crop in the southern part of the Red River Valley. In both States, however, average yield per acre was moderately above 1961 when drought resulted in low yields. In 1962, combined production was 27.3 million hundredweight, which compared with 28.1 million in 1961.

Through February 1, 1963, shipments from the Red River Valley totaled almost 20,300 carlot equivalents, which compared with 17,000 in the like period a year earlier. Seventy-two percent of the shipments to fresh markets consisted of red varieties, according to the Red River Valley Potato Growers Association. This compared with 65 percent last season. The remainder of the shipments consisted of round white varieties and some Russets. Shipments in the 1961 season totaled 32,411 carlot equivalents; 40,249 carlots were shipped in the 1960 season. Prices received by farmers for 1962 crop potatoes in the Red River Valley have been averaging close to \$1.00 per hundredweight, approximately equal to the average for last year. For 1963, the marketing guide target for the fall crop in Minnesota is 11.4 million hundredweight, and in North Dakota, 13.3 million hundredweight.



Selected tables on potato data follow the comments below:

Table A: In 1961, with the income from one hour of labor a factory worker could have purchased almost 37 pounds of potatoes, or 200 percent more than in 1914. The quality of potatoes available in 1961 most likely was better than that in earlier years. In the past decade, the annual retail price for 10 pounds of fresh potatoes approximated 62 cents. Retail prices of potatoes have held within a narrow range, while per capita incomes have been trending upward.

Table B: Prices received by farmers for potatoes show an inverse relationship with total supply. When production is greatly in excess of basic needs for foods and seed, farm prices average at relatively low levels. This is indicated by supply-price relationships in the 1958 and 1961 marketing years. In 1956, 1957, 1959, and 1960, residual supplies were relatively small, and average price received by farmers was relatively high.

Table C: In the period 1951-62, total acreage planted to 58 crops (excluding potatoes) declined by 62 million acres or from 362 million acres to 300 million acres. Due to the increasing efficiency of U.S. farmers, fewer acres of cropland are required to supply necessary foods and fibers. Although potato growers showed an increasing efficiency in production, total potato acreage was held at comparatively high levels, which contrasts with the downward trend in total acreage of other crops. As a result, potato surpluses developed in the past decade, and potato farmers incomes were depressed from time to time.

Table D: The increasing efficiency of potato growers is indicated by the upward trend in average yield per acre. In spite of the upward trend in yield, total potato acreage was not adjusted sufficiently in order to bring a balance between resulting production and market needs. Prospects are that gains in average yield per acre will be recorded in the years ahead. The maintenance of an orderly potato market will be dependent largely upon growers making adjustments in the total acreage seeded.

Table A
Pounds of Fresh Potatoes That Could Be Purchased
With Income From One Hour of Factory Labor,
United States, Designated Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1914	12.3
1919	12.4
1929	17.0
1939	25.1
1949	25.1
1959	34.8
1960	31.4
1961	36.8

Source: Compiled from reports issued by the Bureau of the Labor Statistics.

Table B

Potatoes, U.S.: Production in excess of needs for food and seed (residual supply) and average price received by farmers, 1956-61 crops

<u>Year</u>	<u>Residual supply</u> <u>Million cwt.</u>	<u>Average price</u> <u>\$ per cwt.</u>
1956	45.5	2.02
1957	36.2	1.91
1958	56.5	1.31
1959	29.9	2.27
1960	31.3	2.00
1961	60.3	1.36

Table C

Index Numbers of Total Acreage Planted to 58 Crops
and Total Acreage Planted to Potatoes, United States*, 1951-62
(1951-53 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>58 crops</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>
1951	101	94
1952	99	98
1953	100	108
1954	99	99
1955	98	98
1956	95	96
1957	92	95
1958	90	101
1959	92	94
1960	90	98
1961	86	105
1962	84	97

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table D

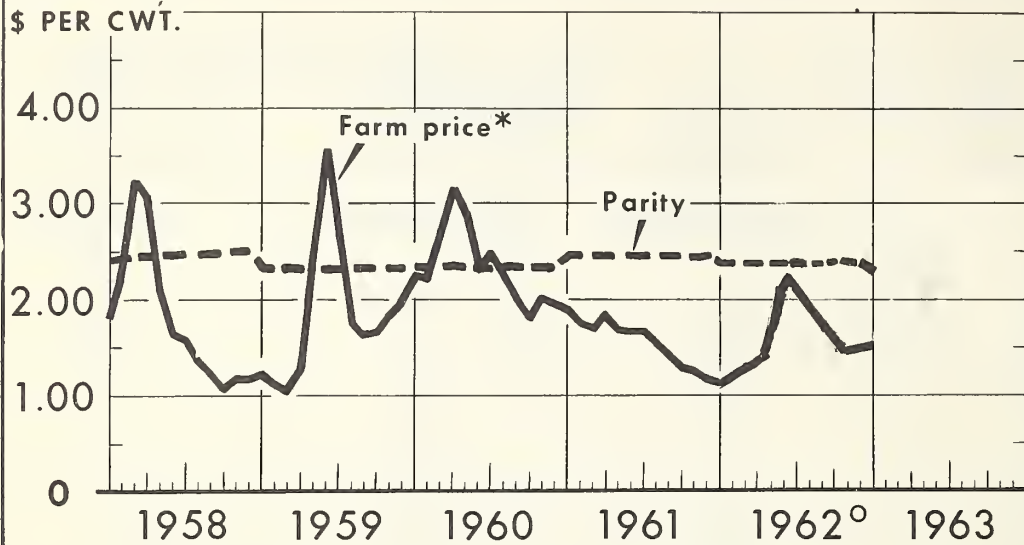
Potatoes, U.S.: Prevailing record average yield per acre harvested, and quantitative and percentage gain compared with prior record

Crop year	Yield per acre (rounded)	Prevailing record yield;	
		Quantitative gain compared prior record	Percentage gain compared prior record
	<u>Hundredweight</u>	<u>Hundredweight</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1940*	80	6	8
1941	79	-	-
1942**	83	3	4
1943**	85	2	2
1944	83	-	-
1945**	94	9	11
1946**	116	22	23
1947**	117	1	1
1948**	136	19	16
1949**	137	1	1
1950**	153	16	12
1951	145	-	-
1952	151	-	-
1953	151	-	-
1954**	155	2	1
1955**	162	7	5
1956**	179	17	10
1957	178	-	-
1958**	187	8	4
1959	184	-	-
1960	184	-	-
1961**	196	9	5
1962	194	-	-

* Prevailing record yield per acre; prior record was 74 hundredweight attained in 1924, 1937, and 1938.

** Prevailing record yield per acre.

POTATO PRICE AND PARITY



* AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

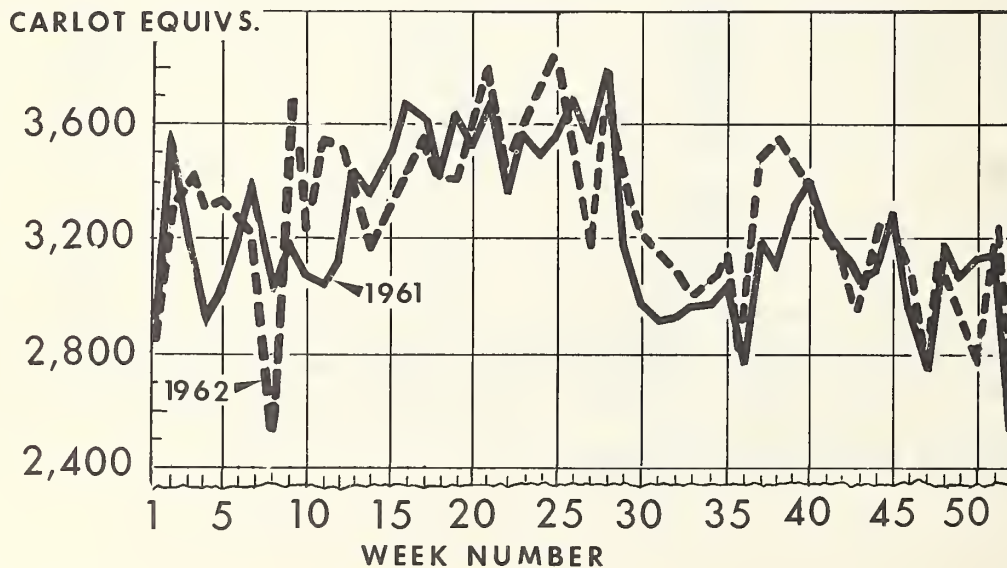
° PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 197-62 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

POTATO UNLOADS IN 41 CITIES

Weekly Rail and Truck Total



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 213-63 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE